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Recent Experiments on Digestion.

Professor Garrod, in a recent lecture on the "Practical Theory of Life," observed:—

"It has been for some time known that although gastric juices will not dissolve the walls of the stomach during life, while the blood is circulating through them, as soon as death occurs they are themselves the subject of the action of the juice. Both in post mortem examinations and in observations on newly killed rabbits this has been clearly proved."

Professor Garrod exhibited a suggestive apparatus he had devised to illustrate how the walls are preserved. A small furnace was made of coils of metal gas piping, and so arranged that a supply of water is circulated through the tubing. In this furnace a fire was maintained at a great heat.

The piping was not apparently affected. As soon as the water supply was cut off, however, the piping began to melt and soon fell away. The stoppage of the flow of water was intended to represent the stoppage of the circulation of the blood in the walls of the stomach, while the fire would illustrate the action of the gastric juice.

Some experiments of Claude Bernard were also explained, by which he was able to determine the function of the pancreas.

The pancreatic juice acts mainly on the starchy foods, and also helps to change fats into materials that can permeate through the walls, and so get from the alimentary canal into the blood system.

The effect was illustrated by taking two moist filter papers containing oil. To one some pancreatic emulsion had been added an hour previous, and here a passage through the filter paper had occurred. In the other case, without any thing being added to the oil, nothing had passed.

Bernard's researches on the liver appeared to suggest that most probably the bile is partly a secretion and partly an excretion, the result of the selective process of the liver on the blood as it passes through it.

An Irish housewife has turned up at a Boston restaurant in the humble capacity of a waiter. A guest who has been served with a small lobster, "Do you call that a lobster, Mike?" "Faix, I believe they do be callin' 'em lobsters here, sur. We call 'em crabs at home." "Oh, said the diner, "you have lobsters in Ireland?" "Is it lobsters?" "Begorra, the creek is full of 'em. Many a time I've seen 'em when I hopped over the stream." "How long do lobsters grow in Ireland?" "Well," said Mike, thoughtfully, "to speak within bounds, sur, I'd say a matter of five or six feet." "What five or six feet? How do they get around in those creeks?" "Bould, sur, the creeks in Ireland are fifty or sixty feet wide," said the importunate Mike. "But," said the guest, "you said you had seen them when you were leaping over the stream, and lobsters here live in the sea." "Shure, I did sir—we're powerful leppers in Ireland. And as for the sea, sur, I've seen it red with 'em." "But look here, my fine fellow," said the guest, thinking that he had cornered Mike at last, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled." "Don't I know that?" said Mike, "but there are bolin' springs in the old country, and they draw through 'em and come out all ready for to crack open and ate 'em."

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, experiments have been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific Congress held at Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post-mortem examination. In these only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died of apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood that they could not work, there being too much blood for a quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, excessive bowing, sitting still, chilled water being warmed with labor or rapid walking, going too suddenly from a cold, heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. The causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict "heart complaint." This disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence, many do not take the pains they would do to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

REMEDY FOR SCRATCHES.—Take one pint of fish oil, one ounce of verdigris, one tablespoonful of salt, heat well and stir thoroughly, then add two ounces of white hellebore powder and three ounces of sulphur, stir as it cools, then rub in with end of fingers, filling all cracks. After a day or two wash thoroughly with castile soap, and rub nearly dry, then fill all the hair, as well as the sore, with dry sulphur. Use the same until all the scales come off, when only the sulphur need be used. If the scales show again, use the same again. Whenever the legs are wet, dry with the sulphur. [Country Gentleman.]

"Isn't he a darling little spring blossom?" asked Mrs. Kolobulus, dangling the little crawling baby toward her husband. "Yes," granted Mr. Kolobulus, standing before the glass, deep in the mystery of fastening a collar with three button-holes on one button, "yes, he's a regular little snow-crow." And it made Mrs. Kolobulus so mad she threw the baby at him.

New Mode of Warming Railways.

An experiment was lately made by the New York Elevated Railroad Company in the use of a newly invented apparatus for heating a train of cars by the surplus steam from a locomotive, and satisfactory results were obtained.

The apparatus consists of a chain of pipes extending through the cars on each side, connected between the cars and the locomotive by an elastic hose, wound to prevent condensation, and with couplings similar to those used for the car brakes. The dome, or some convenient steam main on the locomotive, is tapped for a small pipe, in which is a valve, by which the engineer or fireman can control the heat in the cars. Under the car body are two expansion valves to allow vent for the air when steam is first turned on, and also to allow the cold water of condensation to be freed from the pipes and to prevent freezing. The pipes inside the cars are inclosed within other and thinner pipes, and the space between the two is packed with fine dried sand.

The heat from the hot steam pipes is imparted to the sand, which radiates it through the thin outer pipe. By this means the heat of 350° which is imparted to the inner pipe is given off so gradually as to keep the cars comfortably heated for two or three hours. So that by charging the apparatus before the train starts, and from time to time throwing into it the surplus steam which would otherwise have to be blown off and wasted, the necessity for stoves is obviated, as well as the danger of fire in case of accident. It is also claimed that the proper ventilation of the cars is rendered easier by this process than by the use of stoves. [Scientific American.]

THE HUMAN FACE.—Two often the human face is but a mask which conceals the real character. The men or women most famous for heartless cruelty have been celebrated for their handsome faces; writers of fiction have never been unmindful of the fact. Faust is represented as being a handsome man; while the German bandit, men sing of the sirens who drag men's souls down to perdition with their fair power of beauty. Some faces are unreadable, and tell nothing of their owner's character. The merriest men now and then have the most solemn faces, and the most serious frequently have cheerful ones. Frequently the most heartless coquette has all the graces of a girl of sixteen, while the heart of some woman who looks you through with cold, steady eyes, may be filled with love and tenderness that you are too blind to discover. So we all go on, wearing disguises of different devices, never quite concealing and never quite revealing the life within. No soul stands out without any disguise. There is always a veil, however transparent, between it and the rest of the world. And thus it will always be.

FATTENING CATTLE.—A change of food will be of great help in quickening the appetite of small-fed cattle. A pint of molasses, mixed with a feed of oat straw and meal, will be taken very readily. This may be given once a day, and one or two ounces of salt with an alternate feed. Roots sliced and sprinkled with either cotton or lard cake meal, will be very healthful. A few apples will be useful between meals. A pound of meal stirred in the drinking water will help. Varying the food in this way one can hardly overfeed fattening stock so as to pall the appetite.

The Detroit Free Press believes that a man who can invent a smooth pavement which will not rot or pulverize, can become a millionaire in a few years. And while he is inventing the pavement let us suggest, for the benefit of those who have not signed the Murphy pledge, that he put some sort of an attachment to it that will prevent it from flying up and hitting a man on the back of the head.

ACTUAL FACT.—A pious man was going through the Boston Common Sunday and came upon some youngsters "playing marbles." "Boys," he said, "do you know what day it is?" One of the lads turned to a bystander with, "Here, can you tell this man what day it is, he don't know?"

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do more than he imagines, or will ever know to the day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

A young man in California began to read a paragraph about a Mine to his sweetheart, commencing: "Yuba Mine" when she interrupted him with, "I don't care if I do, huh?"

The Clock in Trinity's Tower.

The clock in Trinity Church tower is the heaviest in America. It might seem that in its construction an effort had been made to ascertain how much metal could possibly be planted in a clock. The frame stands nine feet long, five feet high, and three feet wide. The main wheels are thirty inches in diameter. There are three wheels in the time train, and three each in the strike and the chime. The winding wheels are formed of solid casting, thirty inches in diameter and two inches thick, and are driven by a "pinion and arbor." On this arbor is placed a jack, or another wheel, pinion and crank, and it takes 850 turns of this crank to wind each weight up. It requires 700 feet of three-inch rope for the three cords, and over an hour for two men to wind the clock. The pendulum is eighteen feet long, and oscillates twenty-five times per minute. The disks are eight feet in diameter, although they look little more than half that size from Broadway. The three weights are about eight hundred, twelve hundred, and fifteen hundred pounds respectively. A large box is placed at the bottom of the well that holds about a bale of cotton waste, so that if a cord should break, the entire weight could catch the connection. [Sunday Mercury.]

UNOBLIVIOUS.—A newly married man, who evidently needs discipline, thus discourses: "A woman is a handy thing to have about the house. She does not cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she'll take a great interest in you. If you go out at night she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about yourself, and more too. Of course she will know where you've been, and what kept you out so late, and will tell you—and right after she gets through telling you that, she'll ask you where you've been and what kept you so late. And after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that; and if, after going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes the whole night, and then keeps up the wifeline two hours longer and won't go to sleep when she has a chance, you mustn't mind that, either—it's her nature."

There are just sixteen candidates for Governor in the present Legislature of Kentucky. Why not pass a bill dividing the State into six Congressional Districts, with one old Billy goat of a Governor to live at Frankfort and boss the rest, so to say? That would be characteristic and consistent with the legislation previously undertaken "by your honorable body."

AN Iowa farmer had poor health, and his wife undertook the management of things herself. She now raises beef and pork for market, feeds the stock and tends to them with her own hands, plastered her house herself, and is gradually managing to pay off a mortgage on the farm. Besides all her numerous duties, she also finds time to read newspapers.

Counterfeits of the new silver dollar have appeared. They are pronounced a good imitation; but it does not require a great genius, it is thought, to make a good imitation. The most material difference between the real and the counterfeit coin is the weight; the counterfeit being much lighter.

He appeared to be almost gone. Holding his eyes toward the partner of his totem, he gasped: "Hurry me, heathen the weeping willow, and plant a single white rose above my head." "Oh, it's no use," she snapped out, "your nose would search the roots!" He got well.

Now that the telephone makes it possible for sounds to be caused the same as heat, light, lobsters, fruit, etc., missionary sermons can be bottled and sent to the South Sea Islands ready for the table instead of the missionary himself.

A lady on the west side was joked the other day about her nose, which has inclination to turn up. "Ah, do not say any thing about my nose. I had nothing to do in slapping it—it was a birth-day present."

Tree have their time to leave. (Graphic). And they never leave without a laugh. (Country Journal) (S. T.) And they never leave without a trunk. (Yonkers)

Blissness is emptiness; the tree in which sap is stagnant remains fruitless.

The devil never yet tempted a man whom he found judiciously employed.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN KENTUCKY
SINCE 1858.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SHOW OF AMERICA!

ADMISSION ONLY 50c. CHILDREN UNDER 9 YRS., 25c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

NEW GREAT GOLDEN MENAGERIE!

FROST'S ROMAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL COLOSSEUM!

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WILL EXHIBIT AT STANFORD, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1878

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FROST'S ROMAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL COLOSSEUM

Contains, Among its Numerous Attractions,

EIGHT OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPION RIDERS.

Principal Among Whom are

Van Amburgh's Great Golden Menagerie!

Contains one or more of almost every Animal in captivity, and THE GRASS STREET PARADE of the Animals, Dogs, Vans, Cages and Carriages, which take place every day at or near 10 o'clock A. M., is a sight worth going many miles to see.

Every cage, wagon, chariot, etc., is fully painted or decorated. Biblical paintings from the famous collection of the eminent artist, Gustave Doré, are prominent upon every cage.

The procession will be headed by Prof. Kapp's Chicago Silver Cornet Band, and will discourse elegant music before and during every performance.

THE LARGEST ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD, the mammoth POLYCAR, performed by Prof. Johnson. This show is under cover, and not on the streets. Among the most wonderful animals, which will only permit our mentioning more than a few. Two Handed Blunders, positively the first and only one ever on this side of the Atlantic, was captured and is cared for by Sir Joseph Rogers. Hippopotamuses, a strange animal. Nothing like it has ever been seen in captivity.

STRANGE ANIMALS, BEAUTIFUL BIRDS, VENOMOUS REPTILES. The Elephant "POLYCAR" and a drove of Camels, Mules, Ponies, Horses, etc., will take part in the procession.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO BOTH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine years, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M., precisely. Performances begin half an hour later.

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